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JAN 24 1911

NO. 52.

BULLETIN OF FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTIONS.

November 16 to 30, 1910.

NEW PLANT IMMIGRANTS.

ARACHIS HYPOGAEA. (Fabaceae.) 28929. Seeds of peanut from Kia-ying chau, China. Presented by Mr. George Campbell. "These seem to be more drought resistant than some received from the States. The plants also have a running habit." (Campbell.) For distribution later.

GOSSYPIUM SPP. (Malvaceae.) 29028-030. Cotton seed from Marash, Turkey. Presented by Mr. Paul N. Nersessian. No. 29028. "This branches out more and grows larger than the last variety (S. P. I. No. 29030), the bolls are larger and the lint cotton from a given weight of bolls is much more, but the yield of bolls from a given area is much less than the aforementioned variety. It may yield more bolls in another locality or the cause of its short yield may be found and remedied, then of course, it will be the best of all. This variety we call Besny or Gaga." (Nersessian.) No. 29029. "This variety we call Constantinople. It grows larger, branches out more like a tree, requires richer land, is sown about two weeks earlier and matures earlier, and needs more water or irrigating than the others. The bolls open wide apart and shed out the lint cotton if not picked in time." (Nersessian.) No. 29030. See under No. 29028. For distribution later.

ILEX PARAGUARIENSIS. (Aquifoliaceae.) 29097. Seed of yerba mate tree grown near the boundary line of Brazil and Paraguay. Presented by Mr. C. F. Mead, Cahi Puente, Paraguay. "This plant is known here as yerba and the forests where it is found are called yerbales. There are many varieties hereabouts, but I was lucky enough to be able to purchase seed of the best kind. The seed when planted will take three months to germinate, but if the whole fruit is planted, three years are necessary. Plant in nursery first, then transplant, spacing 10 feet apart for square method. When full grown the tree is from 30 to 40 feet high. As near as I can find out the method of preparing for market is to pick the leaves, partly dry by fire, finish drying in the sun, and then break up fine with a kind of flail, when it is ready to sack and market. The flavor of yerba is regulated by variety, the strength by years of growth and methods of preparation. The yield of yerba is about 3 kilos per tree when 3 years old, 6 kilos per tree second crop, and a gradual increase then until full grown when 25 to 35 kilos can be cut every three years. Yerba sells in Buenos Aires for \$1.15 Arg. (about 50 cents gold) per kilo." (Mead.) For immediate distribution.